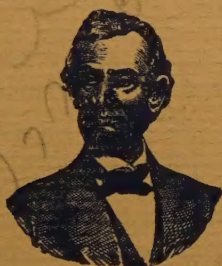


# Social Friends



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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT (In Springfield, Illinois)

By Vachel Lindsay

It is portentous, and a thing of state  
That here at midnight, in our little town  
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,  
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards  
He lingers where his children used to play,  
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones  
He stalks until the dawn stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black  
A famous high top-hat and plain worn shawl  
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,  
The prairie lawyer, master of us all.

He can not sleep upon his hillside now.  
He is among us—as in times before!  
And we who toss and lie awake for long  
Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks on men and kings.  
Yea, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?  
Too many peasants fight, they know not why.  
Too many homesteads in black terror weep.

The sins of all the war-lords burn his heart.  
He sees the dreadnaughts scouring every main.  
He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders now,  
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

He can not rest until a spirit-dawn  
Shall come—The shining hope of Europe free:  
The league of sober folks, the Workers' Earth,  
Bringing deep peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,  
That all his hours of travail here for men  
Seem yet in vain. And who shall bring white peace  
That he may sleep upon his hill again?



# SOCIAL TRENDS

*A Digest of Useful Information on Current  
Social Events and Problems*

Alva W. Taylor, Editor  
Caroline Duval Taylor, Associate

820 Occidental Building

Indianapolis, Ind.

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Volume 1

February, 1928

Number 1

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## SALUTATORY

This little magazine is designed as a small contribution to the "humanizing of knowledge". If those who preach Christian ethics and those who mould public opinion knew social conditions as well as they know doctrines and principles they could keep the re-formation of society apace with the requirements of changing times. "Raising the national anthem and lowering wages", said Henry Ford, "is not patriotism". A demand that we return to the fundamentals of Jefferson or Lincoln is as sounding brass if we do not know how to gear them into the new and complex conditions of which Lincoln and Jefferson knew nothing. "Back to Christ" is a vacuous cry unless we mean to apply his immortal precepts to the problems of our highly socialized age.

"In fifty years of experience", said an old social worker, "I am convinced that more than one-half the results of social research have been unused and wasted". He put the percentage too low. If what social science has already discovered could be put to work, like a good physician puts medical knowledge to work, it would transform the social order. The great need is the dissemination of practical, usable knowledge, the application of Christian ethics through its use, and for social engineering.

This little monthly digest is planned on functional lines. Its function will be to gather up and pass on some of the authoritative information that is needed and can be used by those who wish to help in the great

task of promoting social righteousness in this our own day. We begin modestly, hoping to be useful enough that others will help us to grow.

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### IS IT PEACE?

Mr. Briand offers to negotiate a treaty outlawing war between America and France. Mr. Kellogg replies offering to "renounce war as an instrument of national policy", providing all nations will sign. M. Briand accepts providing "aggressive war" is substituted for all war, and proposes that the United States and France sign without waiting for others but ask all other nations to sign. Mr. Kellogg refuses both tenders and asks for a treaty of arbitration that excepts all things relating to domestic policy or with which the Monroe Doctrine is concerned.

France is a member of the League of Nations and bound by its covenants to oppose all aggressive war, aggressive war being defined as war made after refusing arbitration.

In his final reply M. Briand says:

"It cannot be overlooked by the United States that the great majority of world powers are making, for the organization and strengthening of peace, common efforts which they are following out within the bounds of the League of Nations. They are already bound one to the other \* \* \* by accords such as those concluded at Locarno in October, 1925, and by international conventions relating to guarantees of neutrality—and all of them are engagements which impose upon them duties they are compelled to fulfill.

"Especially your Excellency does not ignore that all the member States of the League of Nations which were present at Geneva in the month of September last adopted in common a resolution \* \* \* that an action to be condemned as an international crime is a war of aggression and that all peaceful means should be employed for the settlement of differences, no matter of what nature, which should arise between States."

After emphasizing that the original Briand pro-



posals for a bilateral compact outlawing war between the United States and France still stands, the note explains that in later offering to accept a multilateral pact outlawing aggressive war, France was using a formula which had already received the unanimous adhesion of all the members of the League. And finally, the French Government states that it will "gladly receive any suggestions of the United States Government, which would permit reconciling absolute condemnation of war with the engagements and obligations contracted by the different nations and with legitimate care for their respective security."

Le Temps says:

"We can make with America no agreement which is not perfectly in agreement with the Covenant of the League of Nations and which does not take account of our obligations resulting from previous agreements and alliances". Le Quotidien says "France may prefer to work for universal peace through the League of Nations, and not through a U. S. sponsored "multilateral pact."

Meanwhile our American navalists make progress in Washington with their greater navy program. With but one competitor on the seas, and that Great Britain—with whom war is unthinkable—we have spent two and three-quarter billion on our navy since the Great War was ended, and now the admirals propose another billion.

Is it war or peace? Did not Mr. Kellogg know he was presenting France an impossible alternative? Does not the offer of a "multilateral pact", ignoring the League of Nations, mark his offer as a mere diplomatic move, designed to evade the very practical offer of M. Briand? Why should America arm against Great Britain or Great Britain against America? Would not it be more civilized to accept Briand's offer, and then duplicate it with Great Britain?

A PEACE  
MEMORIAL

The Commission on International Justice and Good-

will of the Federal Council of Churches has sent to the president and senate the following petition:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, profoundly believe that our government should cooperate to the fullest possible extent with the other nations of the world in taking effective steps towards the substitution of peaceful methods for those of force in the settlement of disputes between nations. We therefore heartily welcome the proposal of M. Briand that France and United States shall make mutual engagements for 'the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy'.

We believe: That war should never again be resorted to by civilized nations as the means for settling disputes or enforcing claims; that war, save for self-defense against actual attack should be outlawed and declared by the nations to be an international crime; that the renunciation of war by treaties and solemn engagements should be undertaken between all the principal nations, adequate provision being made for conciliation, mediation, arbitration and judicial settlement; that such engagements constitute an essential measure in creating the spirit of mutual confidence which must precede a general movement for disarmament; that the settlement of every threatening dispute, whatever its nature, must be sought only by pacific means. We therefore request our president and senate to respond promptly and favorably to the proposal of M. Briand. And we desire at the same time that it be made clear to other nations that the United States would be pleased and would hope to enter into similar agreements with them. We respectfully submit this appeal and earnestly hope for early and favorable action."

#### A NICARAGUAN CHRONOLOGY

Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent furnishes the following calendar:

1912—United States Marines are landed in Nicaragua 'for the protection of American lives and property'.



1912—J. and W. Seligman & Co., New York bankers, float a loan of \$1,500,000, secured by a lien on the Pacific Railroad, sole one in Nicaragua, government-owned, and rich in revenue.

1924—The Nicaraguan Government repays the loan and gets back its railroad.

1925—United States Marines are withdrawn, after thirteen years occupancy of the country.

1926—The Nicaraguan Government (Liberal party) is overthrown by force and Emiliano Chamorro (Conservative party) seizes the presidency. The Liberals revolt.

1926—Chamorro resigns in favor of Adolfo Diaz (Conservative party).

1926—Diaz is promptly recognized by the United States Government. The Liberals continue their revolt.

1926—United States Marines are landed 'for the protection of American lives and property'.

1926—Lawrence Dennis, American Charge d' Affaires at Nicaragua, is accused by Liberals of influencing the selection and recognition of Diaz.

February 8, 1927—Dennis is ordered to report in Washington 'about March 1'.

March 12, 1927—It becomes known that Dennis has resigned, after charging certain officials in the State Department with incompetence, neglect of important news dispatches, waste of Government funds in transmitting worthless information and general lack of fitness for their posts. He is persuaded to withdraw his resignation, pending his return to Washington.

March 15, 1927—A sensation is caused by reports that Dennis possesses a document in the name of Secretary Kellogg, instructing him to exert pressure to bring about the election of Diaz. Official denial that such a document exists is made by the State Department.

March 21, 1927—Dennis arrives in Washington and after a conference with Secretary Kellogg adds his denial to that of the State Department.

March 26, 1927—J. and W. Seligman & Co., and associate bankers, advance \$1,000,000 to the Diaz govern-

ment. They withhold all details on the ground that the transaction was strictly private. News dispatches report that through it they have again gained control of the profitable Pacific Railroad.

June 4, 1927—New York World announces that Dennis resigns from the diplomatic service and will join the firm of J. and W. Seligman & Co.

WILL ROGERS AND  
JUDGE DUNNE SAY

Will Rogers, remarking upon the Nicaraguan situation and the Pan-American conference in Havana, says it requires a real sense of humor to shake with one hand while shooting with the other; with his usual perspicuous insight, he compliments the American airplane bombers on the skill with which they dodge stones and brick-bats. The New York Times protests our occupation of Nicaragua as useless and provocative of more ill than good. Ex-Governor Dunne of Illinois, asks, in an open letter to the administration, if it requires "courage to fly a squadron of bomb-bearing airplanes over five hundred men having no anti-airplane guns or airplanes, utterly defenseless as to attacks from above, and to drop from these airplanes death-dealing bombs that could obliterate an army of five hundred in a few minutes".

Of course the Marines and American airmen are under orders. They may have little heart for the job they are sent to do. In regard to the bombing Judge Dunne says, "It was not courage but an exhibition of army discipline. It was not war. It was massacre under orders of a superior officer. Instead of rewarding Major Rowell, the authorities at Washington should degrade and punish General Feland who gave the order for the atrocious bombing by American officers of Nicaraguans engaged in a Nicaraguan civil war with which we should have no concern."

The time will come when we will have as little pride in either the war or the type of warfare we are conducting in Nicaragua as liberty-loving Britians have today over the Amritsar massacre. The English gen-



eral who perpetrated that horror died recently, honored only by die-hard imperialists.

#### FREDERICK LIBBY ASKS PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Frederick Libby, Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, in an open letter to Secretary of State Kellogg, asks the following pertinent questions: "For what good cause are our Marines laying down their lives in Nicaragua? To what purpose is the slaughter during the past year of more than six hundred Nicaraguans? Under what section of our Constitution are we waging war in Nicaragua? By what tenet of international law are our boys required or authorized to police foreign and sovereign states and to die in the jungles? What alternative have you to offer to the policy of illegal intervention that is now being pursued by our government at will? Does not our domestic experience prove exclusively that friendly relations with one's customers are more profitable than a relation based on force?"

#### THE EVOLUTION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Prof. N. A. Cleven, of the University of Pittsburgh, sums up the privileges our government now claims under the Monroe Doctrine in *Current History* for January, 1928—Page 585-586:

"The United States claims the right to determine whether a foreign power, possessing territory in America, may part with it or with any portion of it without her permission, as in the case of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The right to refuse any state the right to submit its differences with other states to a non-American tribunal for arbitration even though the parties to the controversy may have agreed to it.

The right to be considered as 'practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition', as in the case of the Venezuelan crisis of 1895.

The right to intervene in the internal affairs of a

state when the territorial integrity of the country is concerned, as in the Venezuelan crises of 1895 and 1903.

The right to intervene at the birth of a new state, afterward restricting its external sovereignty, as in the case of Cuba and Panama.

The right to intervene in the internal affairs of a state in the event of an insurrection, as in the case of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

The right to the sole and exclusive control over Isthmian canal routes.

The right to bring pressure to bear on states that fail to meet their obligations, particularly monetary ones.

The right to control the economic life of states to which she has loaned money to pay creditors, as in the case of Haiti, the Dominican Republic and Nicaragua.

The right to have the Monroe Doctrine incorporated by name in documents establishing world organizations, as in the case of the Protocol for the Hague Tribunal, the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the Protocol for the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The right to intervene in the internal affairs of a state in support of a governmental regime which she has recognized in opposition to a regime recognized by another American state, as in the case of the struggle between Mexico and herself in Nicaragua.

The right to determine whether a state has the right to amend its fundamental law, as in the case of Mexico amending her Constitution of 1857.

And the right to determine whether certain legislation enacted by an American state is or is not confiscatory or retroactive, as in the case of Mexican oil and land legislation affecting the interests of her nationals in Mexico."

WHY SHOULD  
THESE LADS DIE?

John B. Hemphill of Ferguson, Missouri, father of one of the marines killed in Nicaragua, addressed the following open letter to President Coolidge:



Dear Mr. President:

According to dispatches of today (January 3) from Managua, my son, Sergeant John F. Hemphill, was killed in action against General Sandino's loyal troops.

For the death of my son I hold no malice or ill-will toward General Sandino or any of his men, for I think (and I believe 90 per cent of our people agree with me) that they are today fighting for their liberty, as our forefathers fought for our liberty in 1776, and that we, as a nation, have no legal or moral right to be murdering those liberty-loving people in a war of aggression. What we are doing is nothing less than murder for the sole purpose of keeping in power a puppet president and acting as a collector for Wall Street, which is certainly against the spirit and letter of our Constitution.

I have four sons, and if necessity arose, I would be willing to sacrifice not only all four sons, but my own life as well in a war of defense, but I am not willing to shed one drop of blood in a war of aggression, such as this one is.

#### WHO IS SANDINO?

Salamon de la Selva is a Nicaraguan, a poet and a writer. He was for many years associated with the Pan-American Union. He has been a lecturer at Columbia University and the University of Mexico. He tells the story of Sandino in the Nation of January 18.

Sandino is now in his thirties. He became a merchant in his teens, buying and selling grain, made money, bought a farm, settled upon it, was ruined in the deflation of agriculture after the occupation by American Marines in 1912, when "American bankers acquired full control over Nicaragua's credit and financial system". He went to work in the mines but was soon enlisted by General Moncada in the liberal revolution.

Moncada brought him a beautiful young girl as a gift. Sandino replied, "This girl is the embodiment of Nicaragua; she shall not be yours or any man's to violate or give away". Taking her to a convent where she later took the vows of a nun, he became the hero of the countryside and gathered a following of patriots

about him refusing to accept Moncada's thesis that "it is foolish to struggle against the inevitable". When this opportunist Liberal leader accepted Mr. Stimson's proposition, Sandino took to the hills. The author indignantly denies that he is a bandit or that he ever fought with Villa.

Upon resolving to take to the hills and to fight to the bitter end, "he lined up his men; he knew them all; to some he said 'You are heads of families. You must not be sacrificed. I bid you farewell.' To others he said 'If there is any one of you who for any reason should not follow me, he is free to deliver his rifle and go home. He need give no explanation. I know that not one of you is a coward'." If Americans read the Latin-American press they would realize that in a growing proportion of the Latin-American opinion, Sandino is of the breed of Bolivar and Sucre and San Martin and Marti."

READ Nicaragua and The United States, by Isaac J. Cox, World Peace Foundation, 40 Mt. Vernon St. Boston—30c.

Nicaragua, by Senator Burton J. Wheeler; An Address in the Senate. Government Printing Office. Free.

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## THE CHURCHES AND THE RACE QUESTION

February 12th is set apart for consideration in the churches of inter-racial relations with special attention to the promotion of understanding and good-will between blacks and whites in our own country. The Commission on the Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches requests that the day be devoted to a consideration of lynching and mob violence, with a call to penitence and prayer for our delinquencies.

In the past fifty years nearly five thousand persons have been lynched in this country, about three-fourths of whom were Negroes. Ninety-one of them were women. In 1922 there were fifty-seven lynchings; in 1923, thirty-three; there were sixteen each in 1924 and



1925, which gave hope that we were near the end of this disgraceful record; but in 1926 the record went up to thirty-four. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has just given out the figures as twenty-one for 1927, all but two of the victims being Negroes. Only four states in the Union have never had a lynching in these fifty years. They are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

#### THE INTER-RACIAL COMMITTEE ASKS:

"What has been done about these thousands of mob murders? Sometimes some one has been arrested and questioned but hardly in one case in a thousand has there been a conviction in face of the fact that in most cases the mobs have murdered their victims openly or with little effort at concealment. Usually many persons in the community, including the officers of the law, may have recognized members of the mob, but nobody can be found who is willing as witness to identify them. Sometimes officers sworn to uphold the law have themselves taken part in lynchings. Photographs have been taken of those participating in such atrocities, but no efforts were made to punish the participants. Thus through sympathy or fear, the guilt of the mob is accepted by the whole community. Only rarely is there any protest from the pulpits of the local churches \* \* Public sentiment supported by public conscience will drive out lynching and mob violence. The churches and their members can speedily bring this about whenever they set themselves with conviction and determination unitedly to the task."

#### THE FORCE OF PUBLIC OPINION

What can be done by the force of public opinion when it is aroused is demonstrated in Georgia. It has one of the worst records in the past, but during the year 1927 has the best, there being not a single case of mob violence in that state during the year. Mississippi heads the list for the past year; in that state seven human beings met death by mob violence. Ten-

nessee and Arkansas followed with three each, and Florida comes next with two. Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and California each staged one lynching.

#### SOME SOUTHERN EDITORIAL OPINION

"Every thoughtful person knows that in Georgia the Negro charged with an offense is still usually given less consideration than the white man similarly charged. With the black man before the bar, the eyes of justice often hypocritically squint. Yet the black man before the bar is a citizen until he has been proved guilty; and until he has been proved guilty—and even afterward in the prison camp, prison or reformatory—his rights as a human being should be rigidly respected."—(The Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun.)

"All but two of the victims were Negroes. While this showing is somewhat better than it was the year before it is still a national scandal. California alone is out of the Southern belt, or the nearby Southern border. The disclosure is a rebuke to the hypocrisy of the states which boast they stand for law and order."—(The Columbia S. C. Record.)

"That lesser number represents just twenty-one too many, however, and this nation will never wholly justify its claim of being civilized until the crime of lynching has been utterly stamped out."—(The Dallas, Texas Journal.)

#### THE NEGRO MAKES PROGRESS

In the sixty years since freedom was gained, the American Negro has made great progress. James Bryce said he had made more progress in these sixty years than the Anglo-Saxon made in six hundred years. Of course he had the advantage of Anglo-Saxon progress, but he also had the handicap of white prejudice, of his slave status and of the poverty and illiteracy with which he began his climb. Negroes now operate more than a million farms and own twenty-two million acres of land. Seven hundred



thousand own their own homes. They own and operate more than seventy thousand business firms including insurance companies, banks, factories, and many other types of business.

Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of Fisk University, says:

"The Negro numbers ten per cent of our population. Does he enjoy ten per cent of its civic and social privileges—or even one-tenth of ten per cent? The question answers itself. If he had his share of leadership, his property would be worth fifteen billions instead of only two billions. In his ranks there would be less than half a million illiterates instead of more than three million. There would be expended annually for his education two hundred million dollars instead of only nine million."

READ The Negro; Is He Inferior, by J. M. Rheinhardt in American Journal of Sociology for September.

The Balance Sheet, by Charles S. Johnson in World Tomorrow for January.

The North and the South, by Robert W. Winston in Current History for November.

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## WHITHER PROHIBITION

The following words sum up, in crisp language, the findings of the prohibition leaders of the nation in a conference at Atlantic City last November, meeting under the auspices of the Citizens Committee of One Thousand:

"The crisis in constitutional government demands a national offensive. Organization must be made adequate for the occasion. We call for a realignment of our forces and for a united command. The practicability of enforcement, where not vitiated by corrupt politics, has been proved."

"Morally it is the greatest social adventure in history. Politically it challenges a free people to carry out their own mandates. At its worst Prohibition is immeasurably better than the legalized liquor traffic

at its best. Personal liberty must wait on public weal and walk with law."

"The friends of Prohibition and Law Enforcement demand positive declarations in party platforms. They will strive to defeat office seekers who are either negative or silent. We will oppose and vote against candidates in both parties whose promise is fair and Dry but whose official utterance is Wet."

"The matter is more than a domestic issue. The hope of every other people awaits the outcome of our struggle and the organized 'trade' abroad unites with the illicit traffic at home to destroy our achievement. Let propaganda be answered with truth. Release the facts. Let complacency make way for militancy. Mobilize the public conscience."

#### THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE COUNCIL SPEAKS

In its annual meeting held in Washington in early December, the National Temperance Council, a federation on all the temperance organizations in the country, set as the chief immediate objective of temperance workers, "a concerted effort to have dry delegates elected to state and national conventions."

Believing that a re-education of the rank and file on the fundamental reasons for prohibition is one of the greatest needs of the time, they outlined a program covering "citizenship meetings in churches, prohibition subjects for discussion in men's clubs, articles in denominational publications, oratorical and essay contests", and especially the enlightening of the citizenship upon the actual success of prohibition.

They recommended that temperance people "disregard unofficial straw votes", and voted to oppose all attempts to obtain referenda on the prohibition question that "are without authority and under the constitution are legally futile and can have no binding effect." This does not mean that prohibitionists would oppose a genuine referendum upon the question of whether or not the Eighteenth Amendment should be retained in the constitution; but to lift it out of futility it would need to be conducted entirely apart from any



election in which party politics had a part, with ample opportunity for both sides to conduct an intensive campaign of agitation and education.

The success of prohibition can be demonstrated only by showing its social results. The National Anti-Saloon League has organized a department of education, of which Dr. Ernest Cherrington will be chief. A fund of one million dollars will be raised and its mission will be to show by incontrovertible facts where prohibition has promoted the welfare of the American people.

### KEEP PARTISAN- SHIP OUT

The most disastrous strategy that could be adopted by temperance leaders would be that of capturing one of the great political parties for the prohibition cause. Temperance is not a party question; it cannot be logically allied with questions of tariff, finance, imperialism, a big or little navy, farm relief, the labor injunction evil or any of the other items which will find a leading place in party platforms. It is a moral question. It has already suffered too much from the political dry—the politician who champions the cause for ulterior ends.

Mistakes enough have already been made through making the temperance question the only political issue in programs of political action. The support of Smith for senator in Illinois and of the Marshall bill in the state of Ohio, are examples sufficient. Smith, a member of the State Public Utility Commission, received two hundred thousand dollars from the greatest public utility corporation in the state to promote his candidacy, yet dry advocates were asked to swallow their moral indignation and elect him upon the prohibition issue. The Marshall bill was founded upon an unsound judicial basis, and was an effort to get by a decision of the Federal Supreme Court nullifying all laws that made the salaries of Justices of the Peace dependent in any way upon the fines assessed.

Thousands vote party tickets through a sense of loyalty to traditional party alignment. The less conscientious

ous, the superficial minded and those with lower ideals of citizenship will flock, without reference to other things to the wet cause, while multitudes of very conscientious people will feel they cannot vote for a platform whose principles they dislike just in order to get a vote for the one moral cause of prohibition. All free non-partisan voters will vote for the dry man when there are not other issues that seem to them of equal or paramount value to that of temperance. But there are millions of farmers and working men who may feel that the special cause they have to urge for the benefit of their group is paramount to all other issues. Prohibition was won on a moral, non-partisan basis, and if it is lost it may well be because it has not been kept on that high plane.

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## BOOKS

### GENERAL DISARMAMENT OR WAR

By Rennie Smith, M. P.

Rennie Smith is a scholar, a publicist, a labor M. P. and Secretary of the British Council for the Prevention of War. He makes his argument on the basis of a better appreciation of the benefits of peace, as taught by religion and morality, and on the economic necessity of avoiding the poverty and unemployment brought about by the industrial disorganization which follows war. Lord Parmoor writes: "An especial feature of the work consists in the way in which he envisages the complexities surrounding the whole question of disarmament, and in the satisfactory answer which he makes to these complexities." (National Council for Prevention of War—\$1.00.)

### DOES PROHIBITION WORK?

By Martha Bensley Bruere

The judgment of social workers in cities all over the country. Meeting the problems of delinquency and dependency as do no others, social workers can answer the question as to the effect of prohibition upon social



welfare, if they themselves are without bias. The conclusion is that wherever there is an American population, outside the big cities, there prohibition works; where there is a large unassimilated foreign population, and thus no adequate preparation for this great American experiment in social reform, the law is poorly enforced. The preponderance of opinion is for prohibition as a contribution to social welfare. The abolishing of the saloon was a great contribution to preventative social work. The story of what happened in the bottoms of Des Moines is a classic. (Harpers—\$1.50.)

### PROHIBITION, ITS INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

By Herman Feldman

A thorough-going statistical study by the professor of industrial relations at Dartmouth College. The failures are small in comparison with the economic and social gain. With all the bootlegging and the poor enforcement of the law, the amount of liquor now available is inconsiderable as compared with pre-prohibition days. The author has leaned backward in his effort to keep from bias; he certifies nothing concerning which there is any doubt. Another such volume might be written on the data here assembled, pointing out the probable values of prohibition. (Appleton—\$2.00.)

### PROHIBITION AT ITS WORST

By Professor Irving Fisher of Yale

The law has not been adequately enforced, the federal government has not meant business, there has been a let-down in local interest, nevertheless irrefutable statistical evidence shows a great gain. The total consumption of alcoholic liquor is not more than one-tenth what it was before war-time prohibition was made effective—perhaps not more than 5 per cent as great. There has been a remarkable decrease in arrests for drunkenness in wet areas and marked decrease in even the old bone dry territory; this notwith-

standing the fact that whereas drunken men before were not arrested until they were maudlin or disorderly, they are now arrested on sight. Prohibition saves our nation six billion dollars a year through increase in industrial efficiency, by saving costs in delinquency, dependency, crime and poverty; it has justified practically every claim made on its behalf as a great social reform. (Macmillan—\$1.75.)

## RURAL RELIGION AND THE COUNTRY CHURCH

By Warren H. Wilson

Dr. Wilson is father of the present day country church movement. He made the first survey, and out of his work came the nation-wide studies that have taken religious leadership out of its sectarian and institutional inertia and compelled it to face the problems, as it did in the Comity Conference at Cleveland in January. In this volume he philosophizes on things religious, moral and social in relation to rural life and the country church. Religion should encompass the creative, the things of nature, the cultivation of the soil, the growing of plants and animals, the building of a home and the rearing of a family. All of these should be looked upon, not as a means to life merely but as the means of life itself. The book is delightfully written and reveals a winsome philosophy. (Revell—\$1.25)

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## IN THE MAGAZINES

**Work Is Worship.** Physical labor and slavery were generally synonymous until the Carpenter came and by dignifying work, raised the worker socially to the levels of other classes. Modern industrial society is sinning against the Holy Ghost when it threatens the freedom of the body and spirit of the man who works. Work is worship and workers, constituting the one fruitful social class, deserve reverence of personality. Andrew Furuseth, President, International Seamen's Union of America. American Federationist, January.



**Trade Routes of White Slavers.** Gives a general idea of contents of two-volume report of the Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Women and Children, attached to the Social Section of the League of Nations. The stories and statistics were referred to the nations under criticism before publication. Their replies are included in the report. As a result of the study, during the investigations and since publishing findings, France, Uruguay and Cuba have brought about changes for the better and Japan, not included in the investigation, has asked for a study of vice conditions in the Pacific countries. Editor—The Survey, January 15.

**Marriage Today and Tomorrow.** "Will be regarded by some as revolutionary but by all as creative of a broader and more sympathetic conception of the holy state." Havelock Ellis—Forum, January.

**The American Scene.** "The temper of American life is set by the successful business man. \* \* \* He believes that to teach men to want more is to increase civilization \* \* \* Material comfort is taken as the mark of a final social well-being \* \* \* The banker, the manufacturer, the stock broker, the organizer of a vast department store, do not function on a plane where their actions raise the moral stature of their generation." By Harold Laski. The New Republic, January 18.

The editor of the New Republic says: "The difference between Europeans and Americans in their relation to the satisfaction of these common natural wants is a difference of opportunity and success rather than of pre-occupation \* \* \* The state, no matter whether it remains individualist or becomes socialist, will humanize the machine and socialize capitalism only if it can summon to its aid a new and more authentic religious culture."

**The Blunderbuss of Sickness.** Two out of every hundred persons are ill at all times. Sickness costs the forty-five million employed persons in this country more than a billion dollars loss of earnings annually. The average worker loses nine or ten days

on account of sickness. Women lost twice as much time as men. The rate for the lowest income group is three and one-half times greater than for the higher income group. Non-disabling illness is double that of disabling illness. Twenty per cent are ill at least once a year; thirty-five per cent more than twice per year; only twenty per cent escape illness altogether and one in five will be seriously ill within each year. The average expense is about four per cent of the family income; a single serious illness may cost for doctor, nurse and hospital so much that the average family, in attempting to pay it is deprived of savings and put into strained circumstances for years to come. Illustrates the great need for preventive medicine, cheaper medical care and social insurance. Michael M. Davis in Survey Graphic for January.

**The Real Issue At Havana.** Mauritz A. Hallgren. The New Republic, January 11.

**Haiti Under the Rule of the United States (A Translation)** Dante Bellegarde. Opportunity, December, 1927.

**Cuba and the United States** by "O" in Foreign Affairs (American) January, 1928.

**The Evolution of The League of Nations**, by Wm. E. Rappard, University of Geneva. In American Political Science Review, November, 1927.

**In Unity** (Chicago) — Exceptionally interesting series by Ghandi on "My Experiments with Truth" and by Anna Louise Strong on affairs in China and Russia.

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**WILLIAM E. BORAH**, United States Senator

"I am for giving prohibition a fair trial. It has not had that yet. I am opposed to its repeal, until it has been given a fair trial; until men in high places have honestly endeavored to enforce it."

**THOMAS N. CARVER**, Harvard University

"I do not know of any thorough student of the subject who has reached a conclusion hostile to prohibition."

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## LINCOLN ON PROHIBITION

"The liquor traffic is a cancer in society, eating out its vitals and threatening destruction; and all attempts to regulate the cancer will not only prove abortive but will aggravate the evil. No, there must be no more attempts to regulate the cancer; it must be eradicated; not a root must be left; for until this is done all classes must continue to be exposed to become victims of strong drink, and the woe in the text must abide upon us: 'Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor to drink, that putteth the bottle to him'."

"The real issue in this controversy, the one pressing upon every mind that gives the subject careful consideration, is that legalizing the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating beverage is a wrong—as all history and every development of the traffic proves it to be—a moral, social, and political wrong."

"Turn now, to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery manumitted, a greater tyrant deposed—in it, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged; by it, no orphans starving, no widows weeping. By it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest.

And what a noble ally this, to the cause of political freedom, with such an aid, its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty. Happy day, when all appetites controlled, all poisons subdued, all matter subjected; mind, all conquering mind shall live and move, the monarch of the world. Glorious consummation! Hail fall of fury! Reign of reason, all hail!

"And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land, which may truly claim to be the birthplace and the cradle of both those revolutions, that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people, who shall have planted and nurtured to maturity, both the political and moral freedom of their species."

## *Abraham Lincoln*

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody who stands right, stand with him while he is right and part from him when he goes wrong."

\* \* \*

"The strongest bond of human sympathy outside of the family relation should be the one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues and kindreds."

\* \* \*

"This country and all that is within it belong to the people who inhabit it, and whenever they shall tire of the existing form of government, they have the constitutional right to amend it, or the revolutionary right to overthrow it."

\* \* \*

"Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. Let it become the political religion of the nation".